

Amendments to the Specification

Replace the title of the application “Self-Diagnostic Solid State Relay” to read -- Self-Diagnostic Solid State Relay for Detection of Open Load Circuit --.

Please replace paragraph No. [0021] on page 7 with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0021] A number of circuit components are assembled in electrical communication with the circuit board 26. These include a field effect transistor (MOSFET) 52 including a plurality of three 54 downwardly extending tangs which engage within the selected subset plurality 51 of apertures defined in the circuit board 26 to affix the MOSFET 52 thereto. A second input MOSFET 152 is also included to provide a signal to MOSFET 154 (also 52).

Please replace paragraph No. [0029] on pages 9-10 with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0029] Referring now to Figs. 5 and 6, schematic illustrations are shown of both a single open load detection circuit 112 (Fig. 5) for determining an open circuit condition and a multiple open load detection circuit 114 (Fig. 6) for determining a partially open and current under-drawing condition. The load detection circuits 112 and 114 are

incorporated into the structure of the printed circuit board 26 and switching capabilities are associated with each of the detection circuits 112 and 114 for illuminating, in the case of load detection circuit 112, the first red LED 64, and upon occurrence of the open first circuit condition (or the first switching condition) and whereupon the fuse 80 has been “blown” or burned out by virtue of an exceedingly large flow of current beyond the fuses rating. In the instance of the partially open second circuit condition (or the second switching condition) or load under-drawing detection circuit 114 (again Fig. 6), the second yellow LED 66 may be illuminated to indicate that condition. A more detailed description of the specifics of each of the circuits 112 and 114 will now be given and as follows.

Please replace paragraph Nos. [0031] and [0032] on pages 10 and 11 with the following rewritten paragraphs:

[0031] The first LED 64 (red) is connected in parallel configuration with the OCPD 120 and, upon the OCPD 120 ceasing to pass current (such as caused by the fuse burning out) electrical current will flow through the red LED 64 causing it to emit (or illuminate). The first open load detection circuit 112 further includes parallel input lines 126 (connected to a battery or suitable power source) and 128 (connected to a signal input). Parallel extending output lines are also indicated at 130 (connected to any desired load output) and 132 (connected to ground). Various additional resistor components 134,

136, 138, 140 and 142 are illustrated throughout the schematic of Fig. 5 and are selected according to desired ratings to effectuate the necessary functioning of the circuit.

[0032] Referring again to the multiple first open load detection circuit 114 of Fig. 6, a more detailed explanation will now be given as to its functionality for determining the existence of a partially open or load under-drawing capacity. In this condition, the fuse (see again 80 in Fig. 1) has not been burned out so as to create an open circuit, but the non-operation of a load drawing component or vehicle accessory (such as a vehicle head lamp) is identified by the circuit 114. Input to determine switching conditions will be triggered when a user, for example, actuates the head lamp switch, which provides the input signal for MOSFET 152.